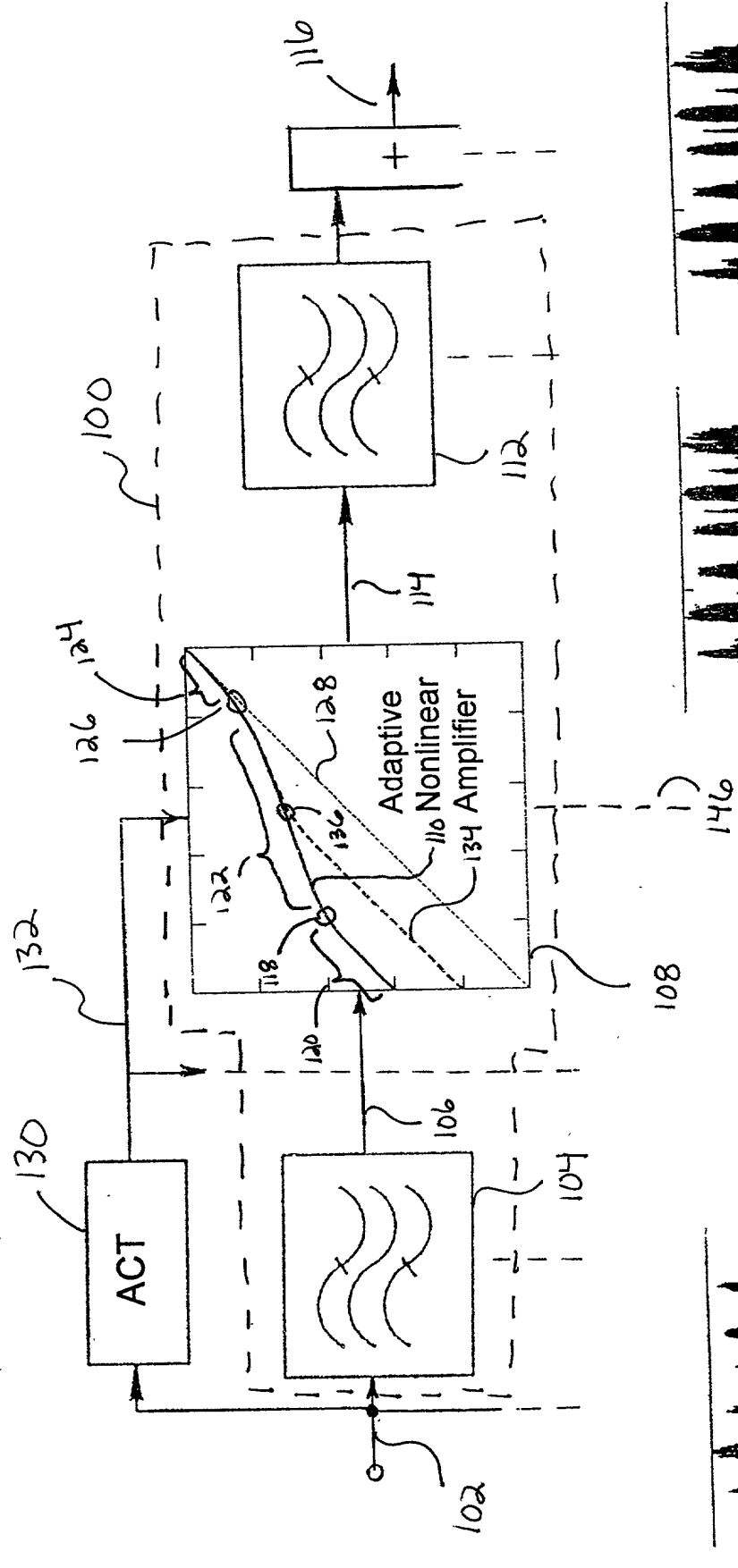
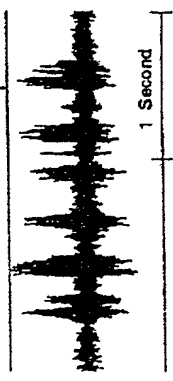
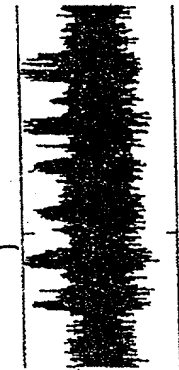
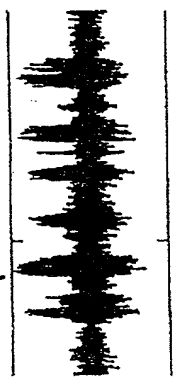


154

FIG. 1

150



1 Second

140

142

144

FIG. 2 MBPNL

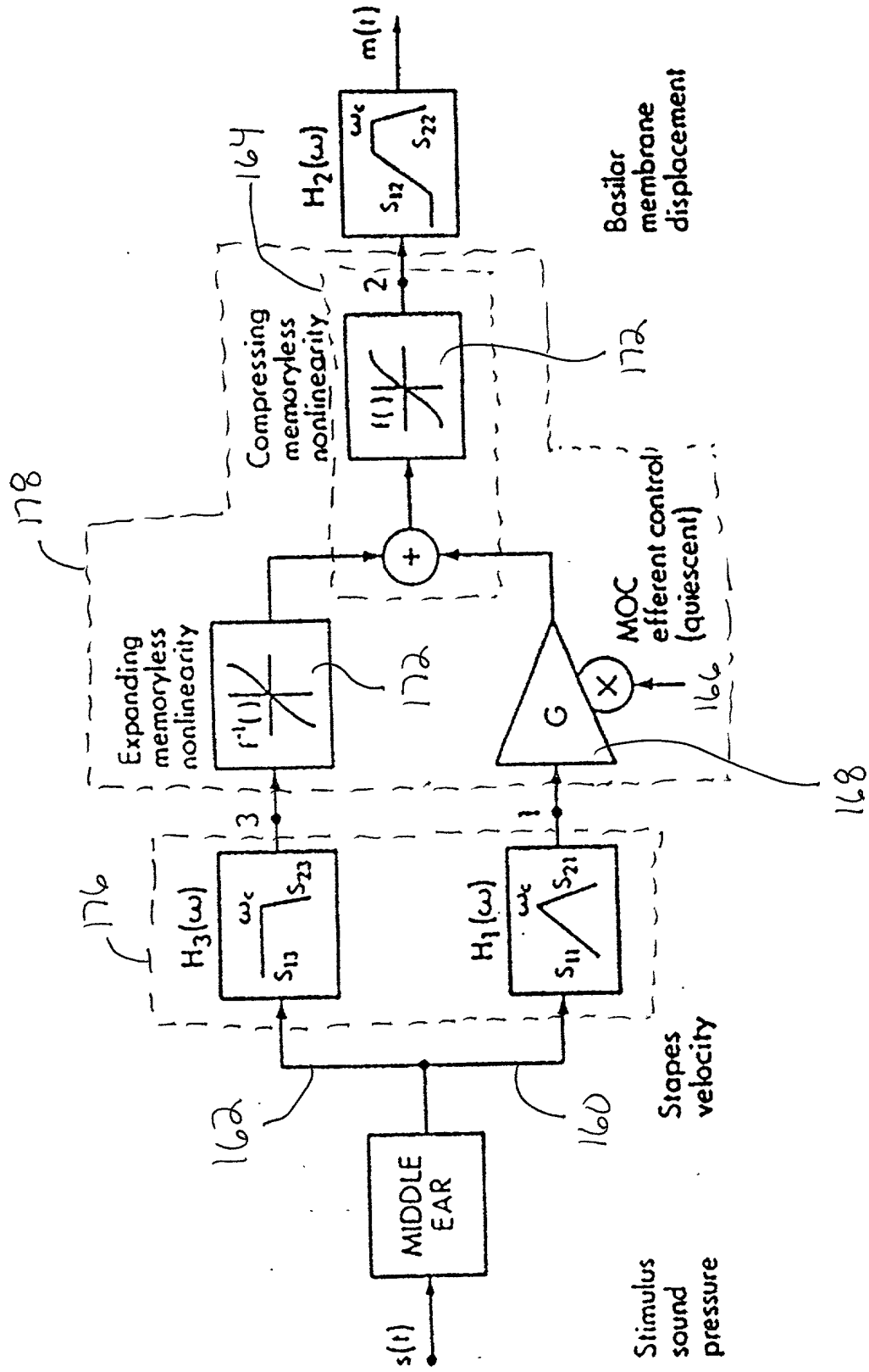
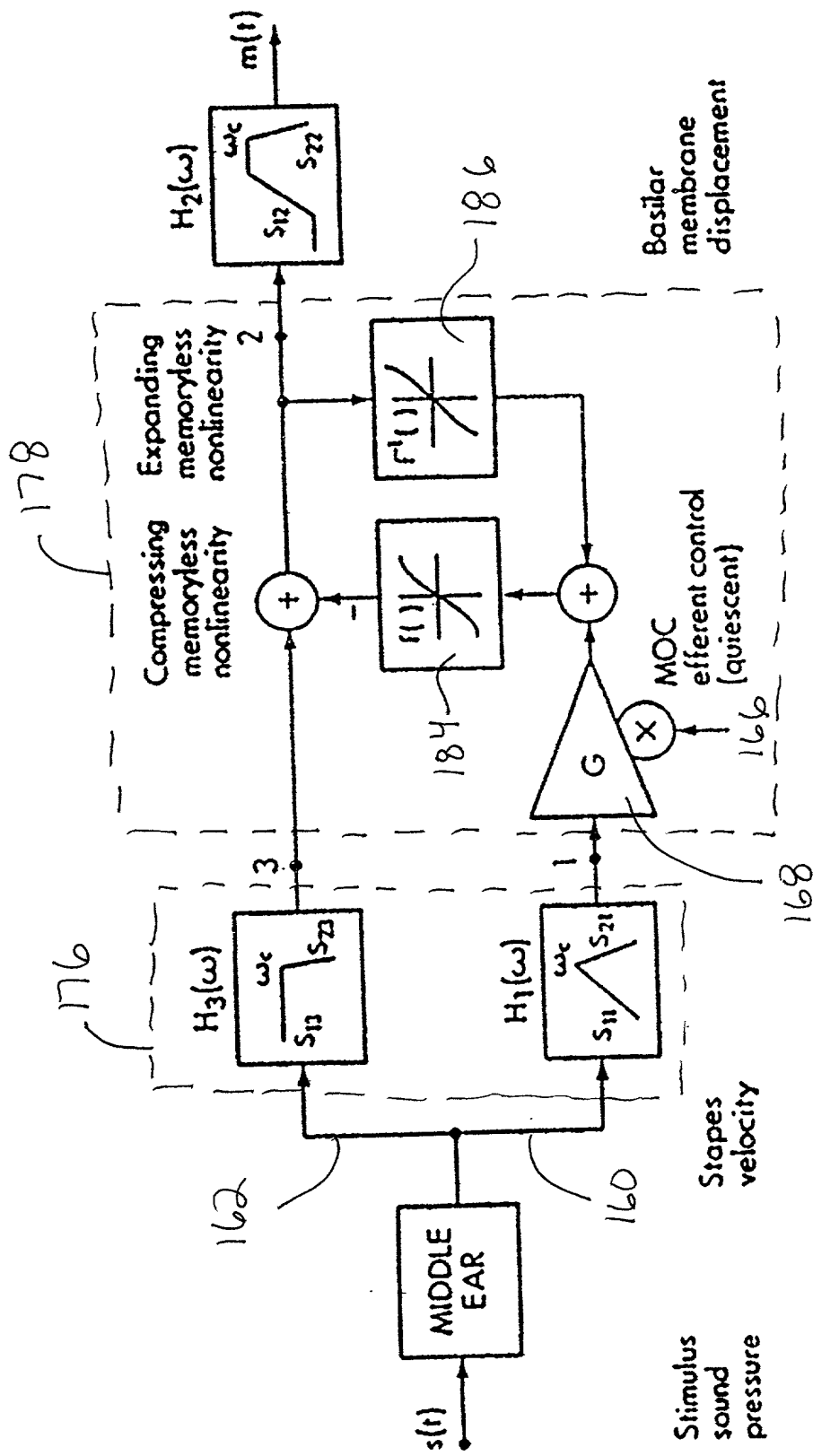


FIG. 3 MFBPNI



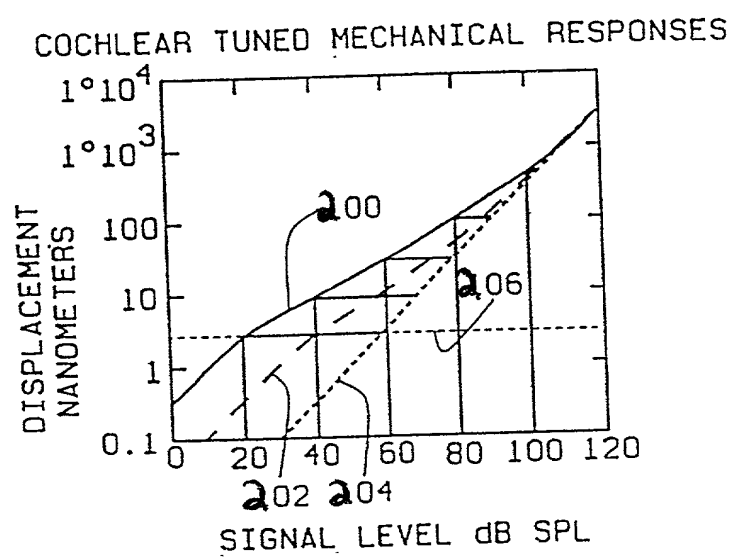


FIG. 4

A line graph titled "NONLINEAR GAIN CORRECTIONS" showing "AMPLIFIER GAIN dB" on the y-axis (0 to 60) and "SIGNAL LEVEL dB SPL" on the x-axis (0 to 120). Two curves are plotted: a solid line labeled "20" and a dashed line labeled "28". Both curves show a decrease in gain as signal level increases. The 20dB curve starts at approximately 38dB gain at 20dB SPL and reaches 0dB gain at 100dB SPL. The 28dB curve starts at approximately 40dB gain at 0dB SPL and reaches 0dB gain at 120dB SPL. Vertical lines connect the curves to the x-axis at 20, 40, 60, and 80 dB SPL. Horizontal lines connect the curves to the y-axis at 20 and 30 dB.

Signal Level (dB SPL)	20dB Gain (dB)	28dB Gain (dB)
0	-	40
20	38	38
40	30	32
60	20	22
80	10	12
100	0	5
120	-	0

AMPLIFIER RESPONSES

AMPLIFIER RESPONSE dB SPL

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

0

20

40

60

80

100

120

SIGNAL LEVEL dB SPL

a_{16}

a_{14}

a_{12}

FIG. 6

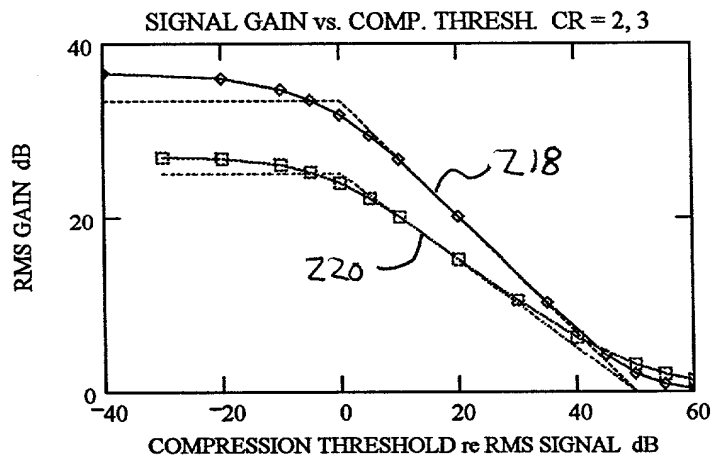


FIG. 7

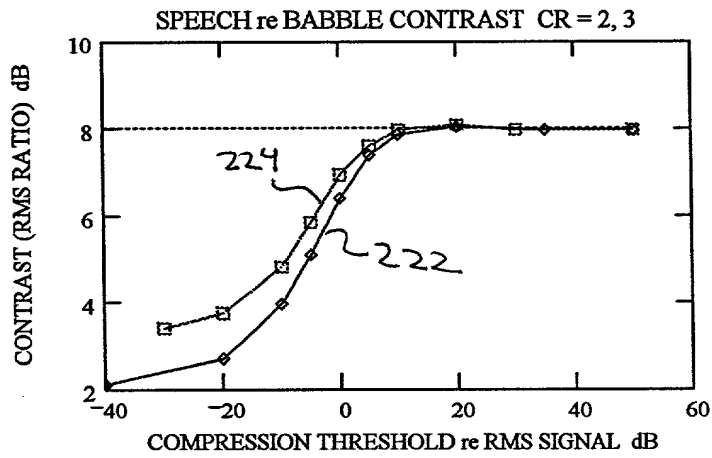


FIG. 8

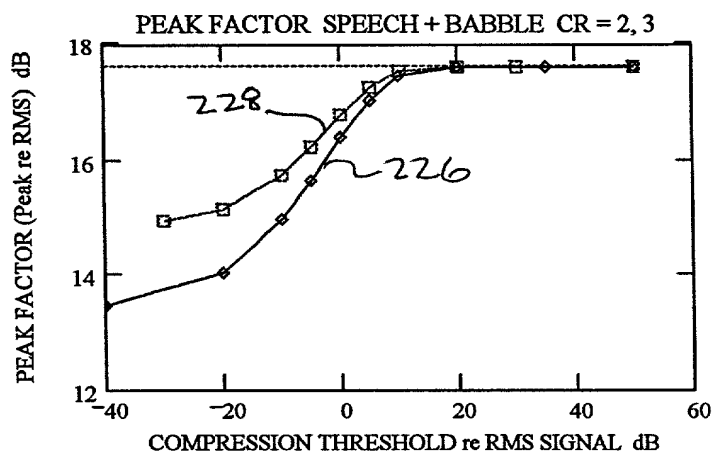


FIG. 9

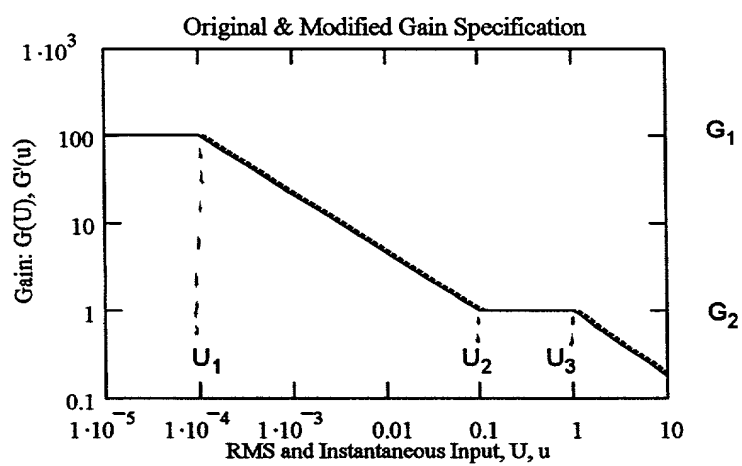


FIG.10

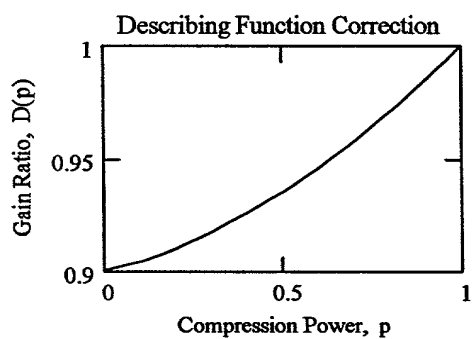
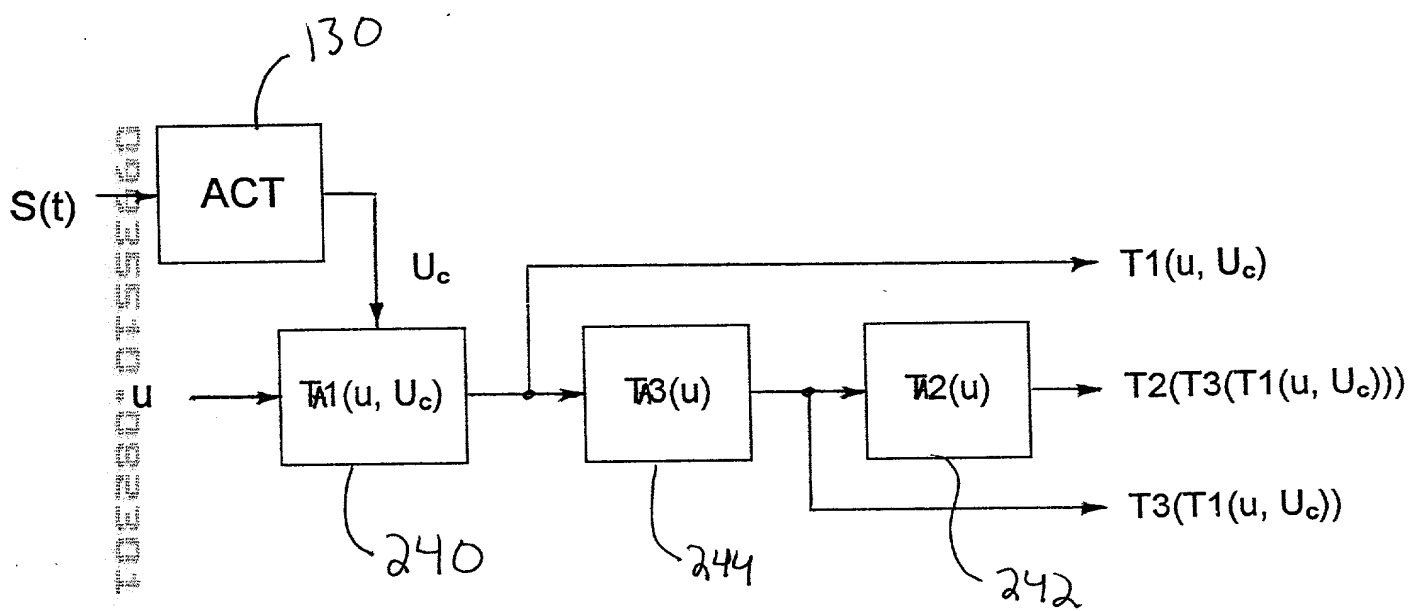


FIG. 11

$$D(p) := \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right) \cdot \frac{\Gamma(1 + .5 \cdot p)}{\Gamma(1.5 + .5 \cdot p) \cdot 2^{0.5 \cdot (1-p)}}$$

FIG. 12



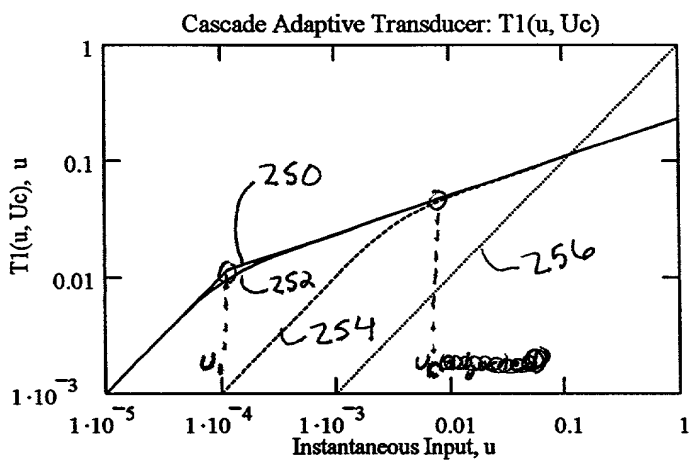


FIG. 13

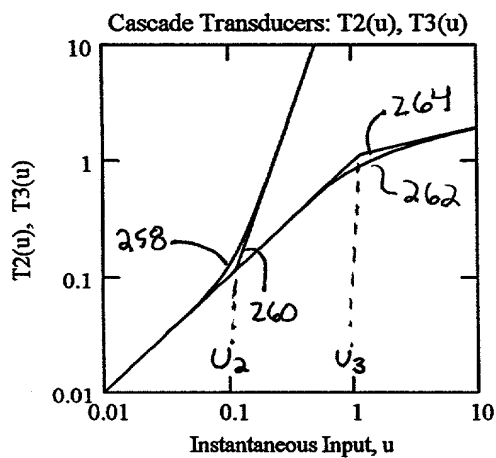


FIG. 14

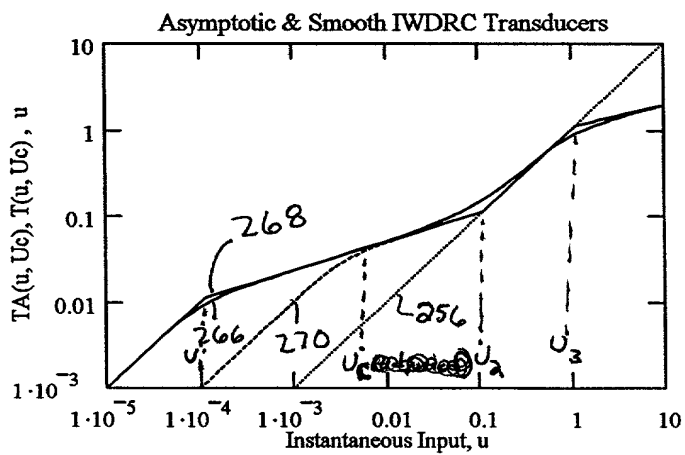


FIG. 15

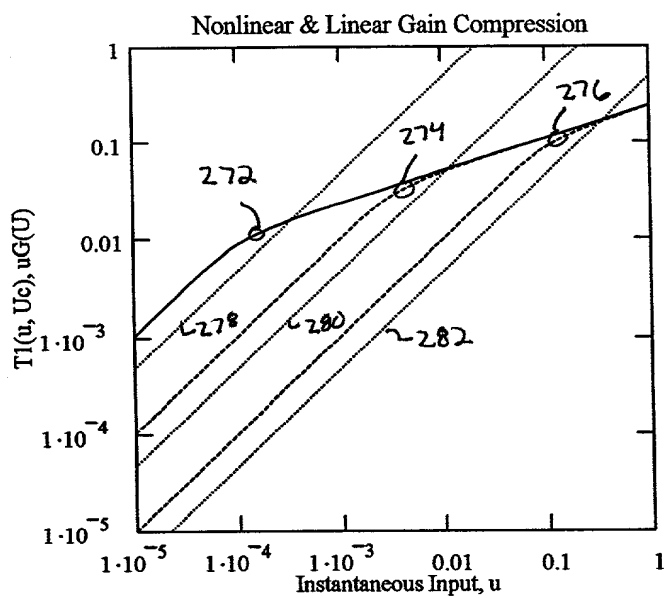


FIG. 16

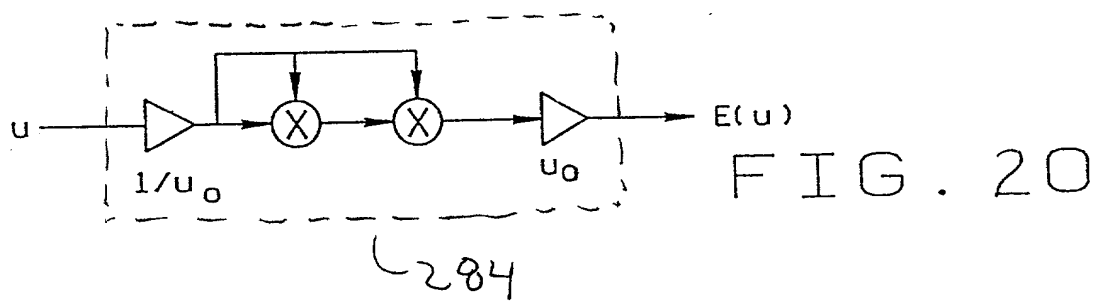
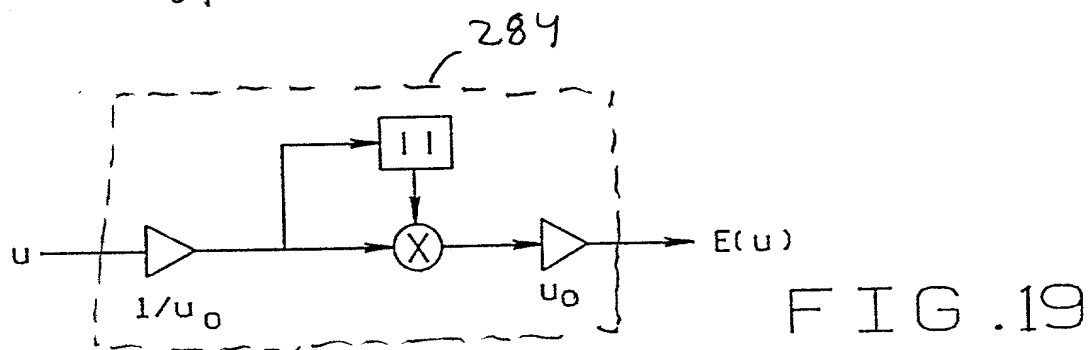
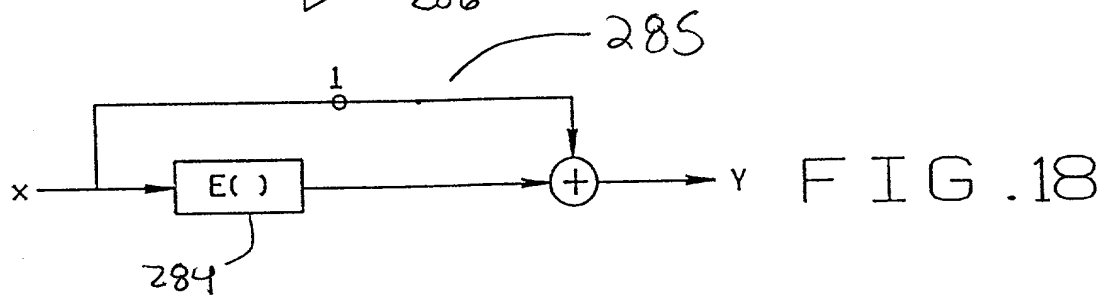
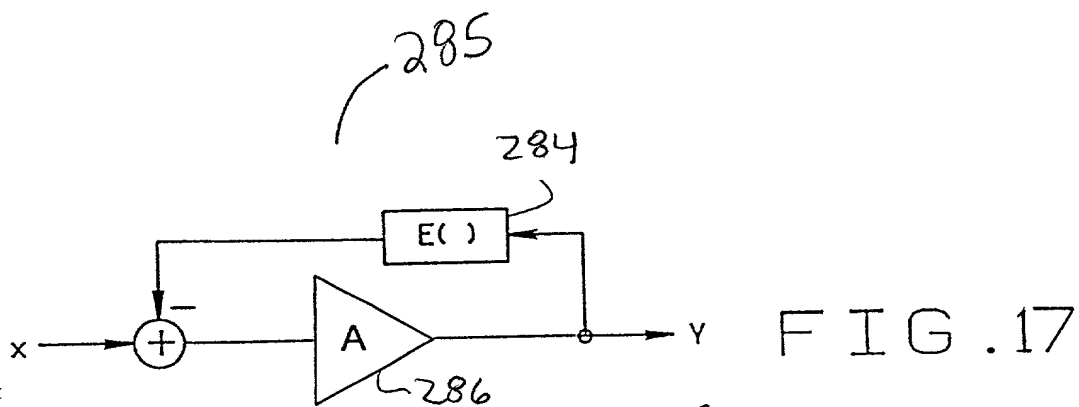
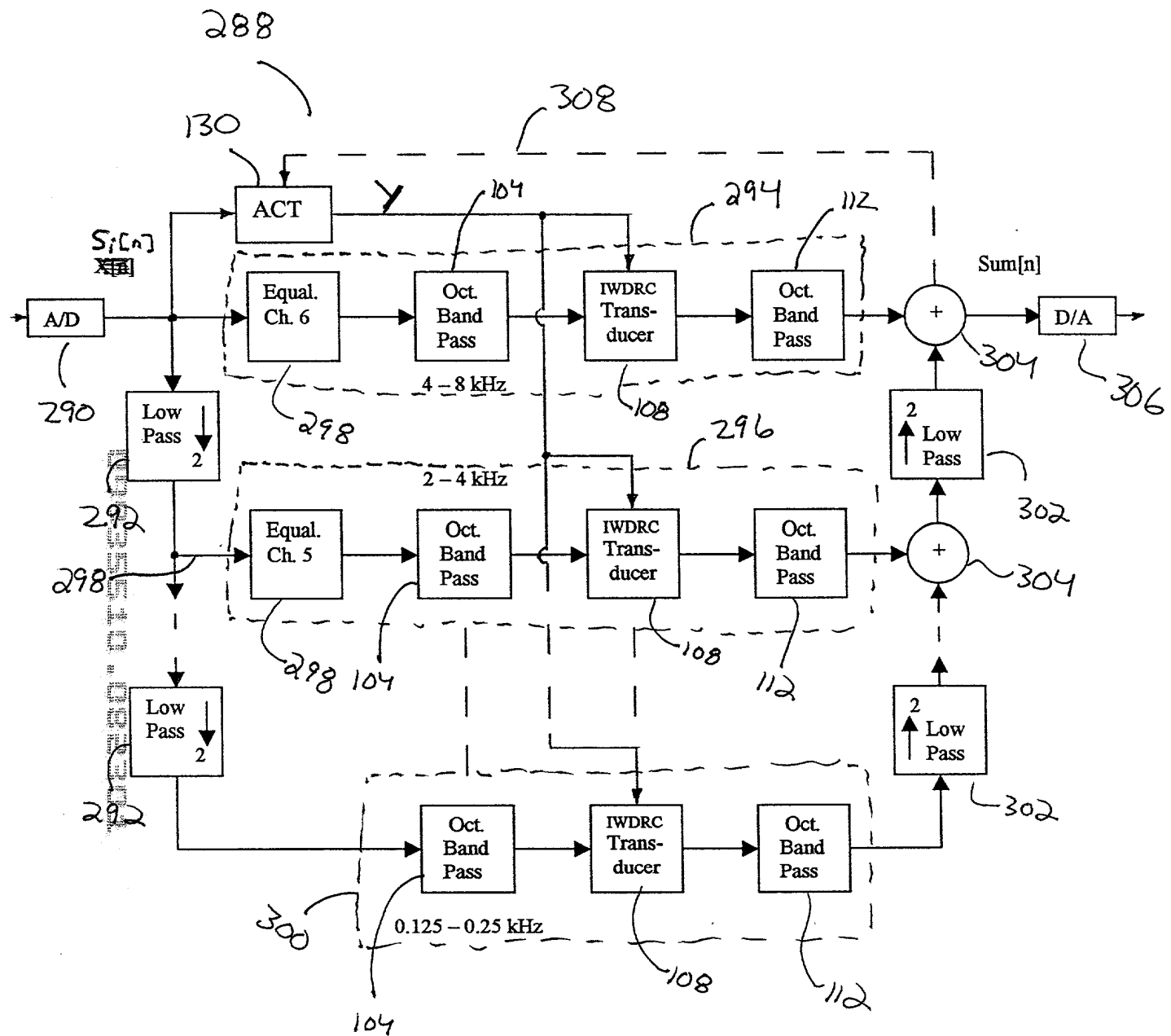


FIG. 21



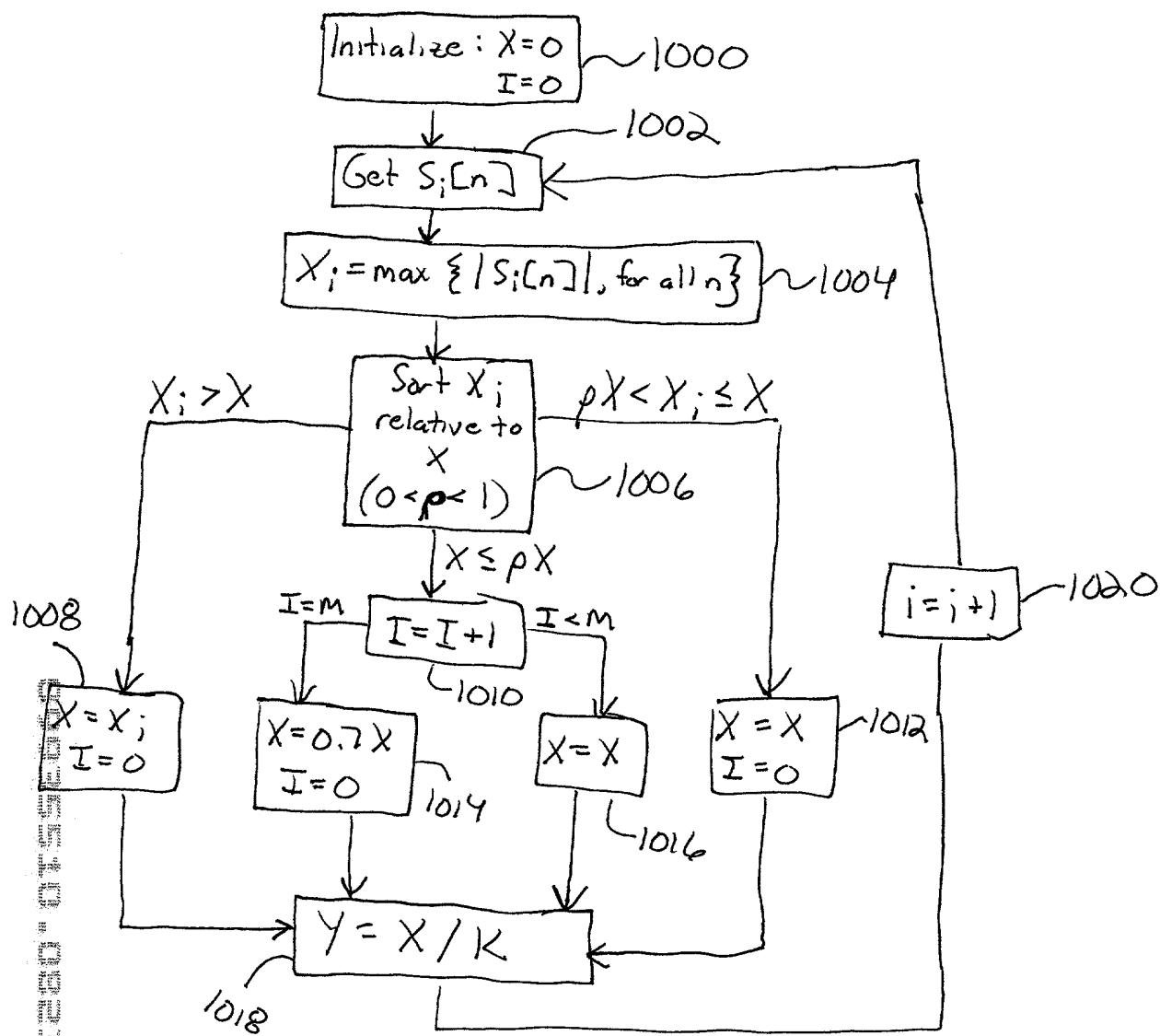


Figure 22

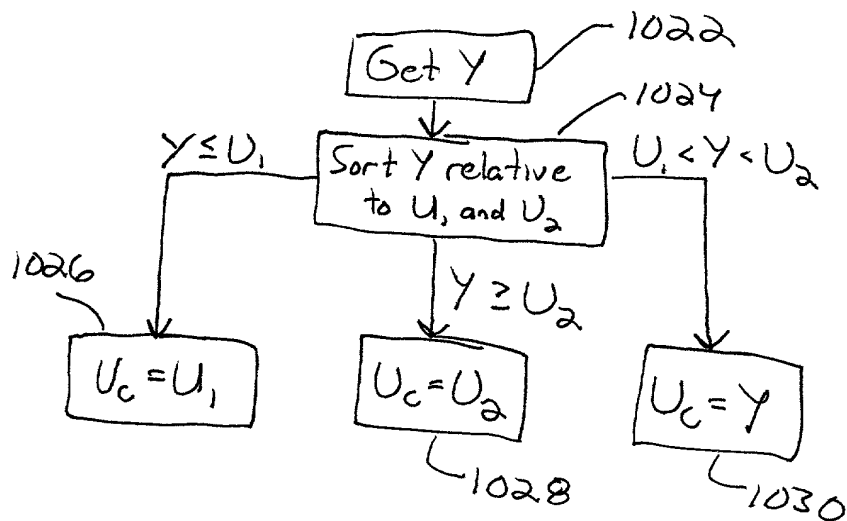


Figure 23